

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

SLEP-TONE ENTERTAINMENT
CORPORATION,

Plaintiff,

v.

Tina Messmer-King, d/b/a AngelSong
Entertainment, and 1227 Maple Ave Inc., an
Illinois Corporation,
Defendants.

Case No.: 1:14-cv-9368

COMPLAINT

The Plaintiff, Slep-Tone Entertainment Corporation (“Slep-Tone”), by its undersigned counsel, hereby complains of Defendant Tina Messmer-King, d/b/a AngelSong Entertainment, and Defendant 1227 Maple Ave Inc. and for its Complaint hereby alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This is an action for trademark infringement and unfair competition arising under 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 and 1125. This Court has exclusive jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, in that this is a civil action arising under the laws of the United States.

2. This Court further has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a), in that this civil action arises under an Act of Congress relating to trademarks, and, as to Slep-Tone’s Lanham Act unfair competition claim, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1338(b), in that the claim is joined with a substantial and related claim under the trademark laws of the United States.

3. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the subject matter of Slep-Tone's state law claim pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1337(a), in that the claim is so related to Slep-Tone's federal claims that they form part of the same case or controversy.

4. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331(b), because all of the Defendants reside in the State of Illinois and the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant, in that each of them resides in this State and federal judicial district and conducts significant business here, and in that the acts of which the Defendants stand accused were undertaken in this State and federal judicial district.

THE PLAINTIFF

6. Plaintiff Slep-Tone is a North Carolina corporation having its principal place of business in Pineville, North Carolina.

THE DEFENDANTS

7. Defendant Tina Messmer-King ("King") is an individual that has provided karaoke entertainment to certain venues, including Maple Avenue Pub in Lisle, Illinois. King does business as "AngelSong Entertainment."

8. Defendant 1227 Maple Ave Inc. ("Maple") is an Illinois corporation that operates a restaurant called Maple Avenue Pub in Lisle, Illinois. 1227 Maple Ave Inc. operates a commercial establishment that provides karaoke entertainment to its patrons as an inducement for their patronage and purchase of food, drink, and other concessions.

BACKGROUND FACTS

9. Slep-Tone is the manufacturer and distributor of karaoke accompaniment tracks sold under the trademark SOUND CHOICE.

10. Slep-Tone is recognized as a leading producer of high-quality karaoke accompaniment tracks and has invested more than \$18 million to re-record and replicate the authentic sound of approximately 18,000 popular songs across different eras and genres of music.

11. Slep-Tone's dedication to producing music of the highest quality and the most authentic character led to its SOUND CHOICE label being the most recognizable and sought-after in the industry.

12. Throughout its history, Slep-Tone has released its products for commercial use exclusively on physical media—initially, cassette tapes, and then compact discs beginning in approximately 1994.

13. Originally, Slep-Tone's compact discs contained karaoke tracks encoded in a special format known as "CD+G," or "compact disc [audio] plus graphics," that allows for synchronized playback of audio and video suitable for prompting singers with lyrics cues.

14. CD+G discs required special players that were capable of decoding the CD+G format.

15. More recently, computer technology that allows the karaoke tracks stored on compact discs in CD+G format to be decoded and "ripped" (copied) to a computer hard drive has become widely available.

16. Copies of karaoke tracks stored on media other than the original compact discs are referred to as "media-shifted copies" because they have been duplicated from the original media and written to non-original media.

17. Media-shifting also frequently involves format-shifting, the conversion from the original format (such as CD+G) to another format (such as MP3+G or WAV+G).

18. As the price of computer hard drives of ever-larger size has fallen, professional users now have the technical ability to store a large number of karaoke accompaniment tracks on hard drives for convenient transport to their karaoke shows, without also carrying large numbers of compact discs.

19. As a result, most professional karaoke operators have shifted to the use of ripped karaoke tracks stored on computer media such as hard drives as a matter of convenience.

20. However, the same technology is capable of being used not only for convenience but also to allow—on a technical level—the operator to use more music than he or she has paid for and, in some cases, to avoid paying for music at all.

21. Karaoke operators, like King, have used the available technology to copy one purchased disc to two or more computer systems for simultaneous use; to copy their patrons' discs to the operator's computer hard drive at a show; to "swap" song files with other operators; to obtain and share karaoke tracks via file-sharing sites and torrents; to purchase computer hard drives that were pre-loaded with copies of karaoke tracks; and to sell off their original media in the secondary market once they have ripped those media to a hard drive.

22. The foregoing activities nearly drove Slep-Tone out of business because it became relatively easy to obtain free, or at a nominal cost, illicit copies of products that would cost tens of thousands of dollars if purchased at retail.

23. Historically, Slep-Tone opposed the shifting of SOUND CHOICE karaoke tracks to alternative media, warning purchasers of CD+G discs that unauthorized copying was a violation of applicable laws.

24. Beginning in 2009, Slep-Tone established a media-shifting policy (“MSP”) that imposes mandatory rules for karaoke operators who use media-shifted copies of SOUND CHOICE karaoke tracks to provide commercial karaoke services.

25. Briefly stated, the MSP requires compliance with four conditions: (a) 1:1 (“one-to-one”) correspondence, meaning that for every media-shifted SOUND CHOICE karaoke track on a given medium such as a computer hard drive, the operator owns and maintains possession of a lawful original SOUND CHOICE karaoke track on its original medium, on a one-copy-for-one-original basis; (b) that the original media that form the basis for 1:1 correspondence are placed “on the shelf,” i.e., not used for any purpose at all; (c) that the operator notify Slep-Tone that he or she has media-shifted karaoke tracks; and (d) that the operator submit to and be certified as having passed an audit of the operator’s systems to verify complete compliance with the MSP.

26. The basis of Slep-Tone’s authority to require compliance with the MSP is its right to control the commercial use of its federally registered trademarks and, as to some tracks, its ownership of copyright in the synchronized audiovisual words represented by and in the sound recordings associated with those tracks.

27. If a karaoke operator complies with all four conditions of the MSP, then that operator is granted permission from Slep-Tone, co-extensive only with Slep-Tone’s rights in the subject matter, to use the media-shifted copies to provide commercial karaoke services.

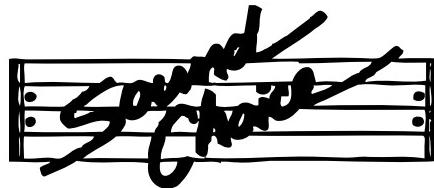
28. If a karaoke operator fails to comply with any of the conditions of the MSP, then none of the media-shifting the operator has conducted is permitted, authorized, or tolerated by Slep-Tone.

THE RIGHTS OF THE PLAINTIFF

29. Slep-Tone is the owner of U.S. Trademark Registration No. 1,923,448, issued October 3, 1995, and renewed once, for the trademark SOUND CHOICE, for “pre-recorded magnetic audio cassette tapes and compact discs containing musical compositions and compact discs containing video related to musical compositions.”

30. Slep-Tone is the owner of U.S. Service Mark Registration No. 4,099,045, issued February 14, 2012, for the trademark SOUND CHOICE, for “conducting entertainment exhibitions in the nature of karaoke shows.”

31. Slep-Tone is the owner of U.S. Trademark Registration No. 2,000,725, issued September 17, 1996, and renewed once, for a display trademark as follows:



for “pre-recorded magnetic audio cassette tapes and compact discs containing musical compositions and compact discs containing video related to musical compositions.”

32. Slep-Tone is the owner of U.S. Service Mark Registration No. 4,099,052, issued February 14, 2012, for the same display trademark as in the preceding paragraph, for “conducting entertainment exhibitions in the nature of karaoke shows.”

33. Slep-Tone has, for the entire time its marks identified above (“the Sound Choice Marks”) have been federally registered, provided the public, including the Defendants with notice of those federal registrations through the consistent display of the symbol ® with its marks as used.

34. Principally, the Sound Choice Marks are indicators of Slep-Tone as the origin of karaoke accompaniment tracks, meaning that those marks indicate that the tracks to which they are applied were made and distributed by Slep-Tone or at its direction and under its control.

35. Slep-Tone is the owner of distinctive and protectable trade dress associated with its graphical displays (“the Trade Dress”). This distinctive and protectable trade dress includes, at a minimum, (a) the use of a particular typeface, style, and visual arrangement in displaying the lyrics; (b) the Sound Choice Marks; and (c) the use of particular styles in displaying entry cues for singers, namely a series of vanishing rectangles to indicate the cue.

36. Slep-Tone has used its trade dress continuously and substantially exclusively for a period of decades.

37. The individual and collected elements of the Trade Dress have acquired secondary meaning as an indicator of Slep-Tone as a source, effectively functioning as a visual trademark.

38. The aforementioned trade dress serves to distinguish Slep-Tone’s tracks from the tracks of their competitors, such that persons who are even minimally frequent consumers of karaoke entertainment services such as those provided by Maple and King are capable of identifying a particular karaoke track as originating with Slep-Tone simply by examining the Trade Dress or any significant portion thereof, whether or not the Sound Choice Marks are also displayed.

39. The elements of the Trade Dress represent specific design choices by Slep-Tone; they are but three of many ways to convey the information necessary to permit a karaoke singer to be appropriately supported in his or her performance.

40. No competitor of Slep-Tone is required to use any element of the Trade Dress to accomplish the lyric cueing, and indeed all of the Plaintiff’s known competitors are known to use other trade dress in accomplishing the lyric cueing.

ACTIVITIES OF KING

41. King provides karaoke services to various venues in Illinois, principally concentrated in the Chicago metropolitan area, including Maple Avenue Pub operated by Defendant 1227 Maple Ave Inc.

42. On information and belief, in order to provide services, rather than using original karaoke discs that she possesses (if she indeed possesses such discs), King relies upon one or more computer hard drives that store files representing karaoke accompaniment tracks.

43. On information and belief, King relies upon at least one such computer hard drive described in paragraph 42 herein.

44. On information and belief, King created, or directed another to create, or otherwise acquired from a third party the files that are stored on her computer hard drive(s).

45. On information and belief, King does not maintain a 1:1 correspondence relationship between her hard drives and original discs she might have lawfully acquired.

46. Slep-Tone did not authorize, cause, control, or know about the creation of the files stored on King's computer hard drives at the time those files were so stored.

47. On information and belief, many of the files stored on the King's computer hard drives are representative of karaoke tracks originally created by Slep-Tone and are marked with the Sound Choice Marks.

48. When played as intended using appropriate software, those files cause the Sound Choice Marks and the Trade Dress to be displayed as part of the associated video component of the karaoke tracks they represent.

49. Slep-Tone did not authorize King to create or use karaoke accompaniment tracks or computer files representative of karaoke accompaniment tracks that bear the Sound Choice Marks or the Trade Dress.

50. As such, the placement of the Sound Choice Marks and the Trade Dress upon King's computer files is a false designation of the origin of those computer files.

51. At all times relevant to the causes of action stated herein, King has known that the creation and use of karaoke accompaniment tracks or computer files representative of karaoke accompaniment tracks that bear the Sound Choice Marks and/or the Trade Dress is not authorized.

52. King's files, which function as karaoke accompaniment tracks, are also counterfeits of genuine SOUND CHOICE-branded tracks.

53. A patron or unwitting customer of King, when confronted with the display of the Sound Choice Marks and the Trade Dress at one of King's shows, is likely to be confused into believing, falsely, that Slep-Tone created the tracks in use or authorized their creation.

54. King's use of the computer files representative of karaoke accompaniment tracks is commercial in nature because she is paid to provide access to and play those computer files and tracks at karaoke shows.

55. Additionally, even if a particular counterfeit track is not played at a given show, the act of making that track available for play at a show is a commercial act for which King is compensated and which inure to her benefit.

56. On information and belief, King's piracy of accompaniment tracks is not limited to Slep-Tone's tracks, but extends to the piracy of numerous other manufacturers' tracks as well, on the same terms as above.

57. On information and belief, the Sound Choice Marks were displayed on video monitors during various songs played by King.

58. Slep-Tone obtained photographs and videos of displays of the Sound Choice Marks.

59. On information and belief, King has not complied with Slep-Tone's MSP, and therefore her use of the Sound Choice Marks were not authorized proper use.

ACTIVITIES OF MAPLE

60. Maple hired King to provide commercial karaoke services at its night club.

61. Maple has the right and ability to control whether its contractors use authentic or counterfeit materials to provide services.

62. Slep-Tone or its representatives informed Maple of the infringing and counterfeit character of Maple's contractor's karaoke accompaniment tracks.

63. Slep-Tone offered Maple the opportunity to enter into its Verified Compliance Safe Harbor Program, which is a free program that protects venues from liability for the acts of its contractors in exchange for requiring its contractors to provide information about their karaoke systems to enable Slep-Tone to assess whether those contractors are operating legally.

64. Slep-Tone also provides a certification program to karaoke operators as a means by which venues can determine, without significant inquiry, whether the karaoke operator they wish to hire is using authentic materials.

65. As a result of Slep-Tone's efforts, Maple has actual knowledge of the infringing and counterfeit nature of King's karaoke materials.

66. Despite that knowledge, Maple refused to terminate King's services.

67. Despite that knowledge, Maple continued to receive a financial benefit from the provision of infringing karaoke services at their establishments by King, through the attraction of paying patrons to their establishments.

68. As such, Maple operated in actual or apparent partnership with King, in a symbiotic relationship from which both benefit.

69. Maple is liable for the acts of trademark infringement directly engaged in by King on their respective premises or for their benefit.

DAMAGES

70. King's unauthorized use of Slep-Tone's trademarks has damaged Slep-Tone.

71. King has enjoyed years of revenues attributable in substantial part to its use of counterfeit SOUND CHOICE-branded karaoke tracks to provide karaoke services for money.

72. King's illicit activities have also allowed her to compete unfairly against Slep-Tone's legitimate customers by lowering her cost of doing business through piracy of the music materials she uses.

73. Those illicit activities exerted illegitimate and unfair pressure upon the market for karaoke services in the areas in which King operates by helping to crowd higher-cost but legitimate operators out of the market.

74. King's acts deprived Slep-Tone of revenue by discouraging legitimate operators from investing in legitimate SOUND CHOICE-branded products.

75. Maple's unauthorized use of and benefit from the use of the Sound Choice Marks have damaged Slep-Tone both in the aggregate and individually.

76. The Defendants have damaged Slep-Tone in an amount of at least \$100,000.

77. Moreover, by exerting illegitimate and unfair pressure upon the market for karaoke services in this State and judicial district through the use of pirated material belonging to Slep-Tone and to other manufacturers, the Defendants have cost Slep-Tone in excess of

\$100,000 in revenue from legitimate sources crowded out of the market by the Defendants' piracy.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
TRADEMARK AND TRADE DRESS INFRINGEMENT
AGAINST DEFENDANT TINA MESSMER-KING

78. Slep-Tone repeats and incorporates by reference herein its allegations contained in Paragraphs 1-77 of this Complaint.

79. King used and knowingly directly benefited from the use of a reproduction, counterfeit, or copy of the Sound Choice Marks or the Trade Dress in connection with the provision of services including karaoke services, by manufacturing or acquiring the reproduction, counterfeit, or copy of the Sound Choice Marks or the Trade Dress, and by displaying the reproduction, counterfeit, or copy of the Sound Choice Marks or the Trade Dress during the provision of those services.

80. King's use of the Sound Choice Marks was "in commerce" within the meaning of the Trademark Act of 1946 as amended.

81. Slep-Tone did not license King to make, acquire, or use reproductions, counterfeits, or copies, or to use the Sound Choice Marks in connection with the services provided at her venue(s).

82. Use of the Sound Choice Marks in the manner attributable to King is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive customers at the venues in which King performs into believing that the services those customers are receiving are being provided with the authorization of the Slep-Tone using bona fide, legitimate, authorized karaoke accompaniment tracks.

83. King's acts were willful and knowing.
84. Slep-Tone has been damaged by infringing activities of King.
85. Unless enjoined by the Court, King's infringing activities as described above will continue unabated and will continue to cause harm to Slep-Tone.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
UNFAIR COMPETITION UNDER 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)
AGAINST DEFENDANT TINA MESSMER-KING

86. Slep-Tone repeats and incorporates by reference herein its allegations contained in Paragraphs 1-85 of this Complaint.

87. On each occasion when King caused or permitted a Slep-Tone accompaniment track to be played during a karaoke show, King caused or permitted the display of the Sound Choice Marks in connection with King's karaoke entertainment services.

88. The display of the Sound Choice Marks is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive those present during the display, in that those present are likely to be deceived into believing, falsely, that Slep-Tone sponsored or approved King's services and commercial activities.

89. The display of the Sound Choice Marks is also likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive those present during the display, in that those present are likely to be deceived into believing, falsely, that the works being performed were sold by Slep-Tone and purchased by King for use in providing karaoke entertainment services.

90. King's use of the Sound Choice Marks in this fashion would have inured to the benefit of Slep-Tone if King had legitimately acquired genuine Sound Choice discs instead of

counterfeiting them or acquiring counterfeit copies, in that Slep-Tone would have received revenue from such sales.

91. Because Slep-Tone has been denied this revenue, it has been damaged by King's uses.

92. On each occasion when King displayed an accompaniment track pirated from another manufacturer to be played during a karaoke show, King caused the display of the words, names, and symbols of the other manufacturer in connection with King's karaoke services.

93. The display of these false designations of origin is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive those present during the display, in that those present are likely to be deceived into believing, falsely, that the pirated tracks are legitimate, authorized, and authentic materials that King acquired in a legitimate manner.

94. The display of the false designations of origin is also likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive those present during the display, in that those present are likely to be deceived into believing, falsely, that the works being performed were sold by those manufacturers and purchased by King.

95. King's use of the false designations of origin in this fashion damages Slep-Tone by enabling King to provide karaoke entertainment services at a lower cost than persons who acquire those materials legitimately, including Slep-Tone's legitimate customers.

96. The consequential denial of revenue from a legitimate market for Slep-Tone's customers' services prevents Slep-Tone's customers from making purchases of material from Slep-Tone and is thus a denial of revenue to Slep-Tone.

97. Because Slep-Tone has been denied this revenue, it has been damaged by King's false designations of origin relating to other manufacturers.

98. Unless enjoined by the Court, King's unfair competition activities as described above will continue unabated and will continue to cause harm to the Slep-Tone.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
ILLINOIS DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT
AGAINST DEFENDANT TINA MESSMER-KING

99. Slep-Tone repeats and incorporates by reference herein its allegations contained in Paragraphs 1-98 of this Complaint.

100. King used and knowingly directly benefited from the use of a reproduction, counterfeit, or copy of the Sound Choice Marks or the Trade Dress in connection with the provision of services including karaoke services, by manufacturing or acquiring the reproduction, counterfeit, or copy of the Sound Choice Marks or the Trade Dress, and by displaying the reproduction, counterfeit, or copy of the Sound Choice Marks or the Trade Dress during the provision of those services.

101. King's acts of infringement occurred during the conduct of trade or commerce, from which King derived an economic benefit.

102. King's acts of infringement constitute unfair or deceptive acts or practices within the meaning of 815 ILCS § 510/1 et seq.

103. King's acts of infringement cause likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding as to affiliation, connection, or association with or certification by Slep-Tone.

104. As a direct and proximate result of each of King's acts of infringement Slep-Tone has suffered a pecuniary loss, including the loss of revenue associated with sales or distribution of compact discs to karaoke jockeys, commensurate with the demand for the contents of those

discs, which revenue would have been received but for King's acts in creating or acquiring counterfeits of Slep-Tone's accompaniment tracks.

105. As such, Slep-Tone has been damaged and is likely to be further damaged by a deceptive trade practice of King within the meaning of 815 ILCS § 510/3.

106. Unless enjoined by the Court, King's unfair competition activities as described above will continue unabated and will continue to cause harm to Slep-Tone.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
COMMON LAW UNFAIR COMPETITION
AGAINST DEFENDANT TINA MESSMER-KING

107. Slep-Tone repeats and incorporates by reference herein its allegations contained in Paragraphs 1-106 of this Complaint.

108. King used and knowingly directly benefited from the use of a reproduction, counterfeit, or copy of the Sound Choice Marks or the Trade Dress in connection with the provision of services including karaoke services, by manufacturing or acquiring the reproduction, counterfeit, or copy of the Sound Choice Marks or the Trade Dress, and by displaying the reproduction, counterfeit, or copy of the Sound Choice Marks or the Trade Dress during the provision of those services.

109. King's use of the Sound Choice Marks was "in commerce" within the meaning ascribed by Illinois common law.

110. Slep-Tone did not license King to make, acquire, or use reproductions, counterfeits, or copies, or to use the Sound Choice Marks in connection with the services provided at its night club.

111. Use of the Sound Choice Marks in the manner attributable to King is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive customers at the venues in which King performs into believing that the services those customers are receiving are being provided with the authorization of the Slep-Tone using bona fide, legitimate, authorized karaoke accompaniment tracks.

112. King's acts were willful and knowing.

113. Slep-Tone has been damaged by infringing activities of King.

114. Unless enjoined by the Court, King's infringing activities as described above will continue unabated and will continue to cause harm to Slep-Tone.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
TRADEMARK AND TRADE DRESS INFRINGEMENT
AGAINST DEFENDANT MAPLE

115. Slep-Tone repeats and incorporates by reference herein its allegations contained in Paragraphs 1-114 of this Complaint.

116. Maple knowingly directly benefited from the use of, and through King, used a reproduction, counterfeit, or copy of the Sound Choice Marks in connection with the provision of karaoke entertainment services, by displaying and permitting to be displayed the reproduction, counterfeit, or copy of the Sound Choice Marks during the provision of those services.

117. Maple's use of the Sound Choice Marks was "in commerce" within the meaning of the Trademark Act of 1946 as amended.

118. Slep-Tone did not license Maple to make, acquire, or use reproductions, counterfeits, or copies, or to use the Sound Choice Marks in connection with the services provided at its night club.
119. Use of the Sound Choice Marks in the manner attributable to Maple is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive Maple's customers into believing that the services those customers are receiving are being provided with the authorization of the Slep-Tone using bona fide, legitimate, authorized karaoke accompaniment tracks.
120. Maple's acts were willful and knowing.
121. Slep-Tone has been damaged by infringing activities of Maple.
122. Unless enjoined by the Court, Maple's infringing activities as described above will continue unabated and will continue to cause harm to Slep-Tone.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
UNFAIR COMPETITION UNDER 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)
AGAINST DEFENDANT MAPLE

123. Slep-Tone repeats and incorporates by reference herein its allegations contained in Paragraphs 1-122 of this Complaint.
124. On each occasion when Maple permitted a Slep-Tone accompaniment track to be played during a karaoke show, Maple permitted the display of the Sound Choice Marks in connection with King's karaoke entertainment services.
125. The display of the Sound Choice Marks is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive those present during the display, in that those present are likely to be deceived into believing, falsely, that Slep-Tone sponsored or approved Maple's services and commercial activities.

126. The display of the Sound Choice Marks is also likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive those present during the display, in that those present are likely to be deceived into believing, falsely, that the works being performed were sold by Slep-Tone and purchased by King for use in providing karaoke entertainment services in a venue of Maple's.

127. Maple's use of the Sound Choice Marks in this fashion would have inured to the benefit of Slep-Tone if King had legitimately acquired genuine Sound Choice discs instead of counterfeiting them or acquiring counterfeit copies, in that Slep-Tone would have received revenue from such sales.

128. Because Slep-Tone has been denied this revenue, it has been damaged by Maple's uses.

129. On each occasion when Maple permitted an accompaniment track pirated from another manufacturer to be played during a karaoke show, Maple permitted the display of the words, names, and symbols of the other manufacturer in connection with King's karaoke services.

130. The display of these false designations of origin is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive those present during the display, in that those present are likely to be deceived into believing, falsely, that the pirated tracks are legitimate, authorized, and authentic materials that King acquired in a legitimate manner.

131. The display of the false designations of origin is also likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive those present during the display, in that those present are likely to be deceived into believing, falsely, that the works being performed were sold by those manufacturers and purchased by King.

132. Maple's use of the false designations of origin in this fashion damages Slep-Tone by enabling Maple, through King, to provide karaoke entertainment services at a lower cost than persons who acquire those materials legitimately, including Slep-Tone's legitimate customers.

133. The consequential denial of revenue from a legitimate market for Slep-Tone's customers' services prevents Slep-Tone's customers from making purchases of material from Slep-Tone and is thus a denial of revenue to Slep-Tone.

134. Because Slep-Tone has been denied this revenue, it has been damaged by Maple's false designations of origin relating to other manufacturers.

135. Unless enjoined by the Court, Maple's unfair competition activities as described above will continue unabated and will continue to cause harm to the Slep-Tone.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
ILLINOIS DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT
AGAINST DEFENDANT MAPLE

136. Slep-Tone repeats and incorporates by reference herein its allegations contained in Paragraphs 1-135 of this Complaint.

137. Maple hired King to provide commercial karaoke services at its establishment, and it had the right and ability to control her use of authorized or counterfeit materials for said commercial purposes.

138. Maple's permitted King to engage in acts of infringement of the Sound Choice Marks and the Trade Dress, in derogation of Slep-Tone's common law and statutory rights in those marks.

139. King's acts of infringement occurred during the conduct of trade or commerce, from which Maple derived an economic benefit.

140. Maple's enabling King's acts of infringement constitute unfair or deceptive acts or practices within the meaning of 815 ILCS § 510/1 et seq.

141. Maple's enabling King's acts of infringement caused likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding as to affiliation, connection, or association with or certification by Slep-Tone.

142. As a direct and proximate result of each of King's acts of infringement and Maple's encouragement thereof, Slep-Tone has suffered a pecuniary loss, including the loss of revenue associated with sales or distribution of compact discs to karaoke jockeys, commensurate with the demand for the contents of those discs, which revenue would have been received but for King's acts in creating or acquiring counterfeits of Slep-Tone's accompaniment tracks.

143. As such, Slep-Tone has been damaged and is likely to be further damaged by a deceptive trade practice of King, aided by Maple's encouragement, within the meaning of 815 ILCS § 510/3.

144. Unless enjoined by the Court, King's unfair competition activities, aided by Maple's encouragement, as described above will continue unabated and will continue to cause harm to Slep-Tone.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
COMMON LAW UNFAIR COMPETITION
AGAINST DEFENDANT MAPLE

145. Slep-Tone repeats and incorporates by reference herein its allegations contained in Paragraphs 1-144 of this Complaint.

146. On each occasion when Maple permitted a Slep-Tone accompaniment track to be played during a karaoke show, Maple permitted the display of the Sound Choice Marks in connection with King's karaoke entertainment services.

147. The display of the Sound Choice Marks is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive those present during the display, in that those present are likely to be deceived into believing, falsely, that Slep-Tone sponsored or approved Maple's services and commercial activities.

148. The display of the Sound Choice Marks is also likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive those present during the display, in that those present are likely to be deceived into believing, falsely, that the works being performed were sold by Slep-Tone and purchased by King for use in providing karaoke entertainment services in a venue of Maple's.

149. Maple's use of the Sound Choice Marks in this fashion would have inured to the benefit of Slep-Tone if King had legitimately acquired genuine Sound Choice discs instead of counterfeiting them or acquiring counterfeit copies, in that Slep-Tone would have received revenue from such sales.

150. Because Slep-Tone has been denied this revenue, it has been damaged by Maple's uses.

151. On each occasion when Maple permitted an accompaniment track pirated from another manufacturer to be played during a karaoke show, Maple permitted the display of the words, names, and symbols of the other manufacturer in connection with King's karaoke services.

152. The display of these false designations of origin is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive those present during the display, in that those present are likely to be deceived into believing, falsely, that the pirated tracks are legitimate, authorized, and authentic materials that King acquired in a legitimate manner.

153. The display of the false designations of origin is also likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive those present during the display, in that those present are likely to be deceived into believing, falsely, that the works being performed were sold by those manufacturers and purchased by King.

154. Maple's use of the false designations of origin in this fashion damages Slep-Tone by enabling Maple, through King, to provide karaoke entertainment services at a lower cost than persons who acquire those materials legitimately, including Slep-Tone's legitimate customers.

155. The consequential denial of revenue from a legitimate market for Slep-Tone's customers' services prevents Slep-Tone's customers from making purchases of material from Slep-Tone and is thus a denial of revenue to Slep-Tone.

156. Because Slep-Tone has been denied this revenue, it has been damaged by Maple's false designations of origin relating to other manufacturers.

157. Unless enjoined by the Court, Maple's unfair competition activities as described above will continue unabated and will continue to cause harm to the Slep-Tone.

PRAAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Slep-Tone prays for judgment against Tina Messmer-King and 1227 Maple Ave Inc. that the Court:

- A. Find that King and Maple committed acts of infringement, including but not limited to counterfeiting, of the federally registered Sound Choice Marks and of the Trade Dress;
- B. Find that King and Maple engaged in unfair competition detrimental to Slep-Tone in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a);
- C. Enter judgment against King and Maple and in favor of Slep-Tone on all applicable counts;
- D. Find the activities of King and Maple were in all respects conducted willfully and for profit;
- E. Award to Slep-Tone the profits of King and Maple and the damages sustained by Slep-Tone because of the conduct of King and Maple in infringing the Sound Choice Marks, the Sound Choice Trade Dress, or both, or, in the alternative, statutory damages per trademark infringed by counterfeiting, and in any event in an amount not less than \$50,000 for each establishment in which the infringement occurred, and in the amount of \$100,000 from each of the Defendants;
- F. Award to Slep-Tone the profits of King and Maple and the damages sustained by Slep-Tone because of King's acts of unfair competition under 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a), and in any event in an amount not less than \$50,000 for each establishment in which the infringement occurred, and in the amount of \$100,000 from each of the Defendants;
- G. Award to Slep-Tone treble, punitive, or otherwise enhanced damages, as available, for acts of willful infringement by and in the amount of \$100,000 from each of the venue Defendants;
- H. Grant Slep-Tone preliminary and permanent injunctive relief against further infringement of the Sound Choice Marks by King and Maple;

- I. Award Slep-Tone its costs suit and attorney fees, to the extent not awarded above;
- and
- J. Grant Slep-Tone such other and further relief as justice may require.

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Konrad Sherinian
An Attorney for Plaintiff

Attorneys for Plaintiff Slep-Tone:

Konrad Sherinian
Depeng (Edward) Bi
The Law Offices of Konrad Sherinian, LLC
1755 Park Street, Suite #200
Naperville, IL 60563
Phone: (630) 318-2606
Fax: (630) 318-2605
Email: ksherinian@sherinianlaw.net
Email: ebi@sherinianlaw.net